

FIRST EDITION

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Programme of New York Repeaters

The Eastern Question.

Text of the New Treaty.

Sec., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The State to be Colonized by New York Repeaters—Free Railroad Passes Given Them by the Tammany Ring.

HARTFORD, March 31.—I am creditably informed that repeaters from New York city are receiving free railroad tickets by the hundred, to come to Connecticut to vote the democratic ticket.

They are to come to Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Greenwich, and other cities, and the larger towns. Wont you warn our Republican friends to watch these scoundrels?

BARTLETT, Chairman Republican State Committee.

THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BARGAIN.

From the Hartford Courant.

Wednesday night Mr. Tweed received the following despatch from Governor English:

"Do not disappoint us. Nothing could be more disastrous."

This despatch is full confirmation of all that the Connecticut has been saying respecting the bargain between Tweed and Governor English. It clearly shows that an understanding exists between them that Tammany shall be re-elected in Connecticut.

Mr. Tweed promised to flood the State with money. Governor English was willing to do his election to this gang of thieves and at the sacrifice of the good name of his State. Governor English is our present Chief Magistrate. He holds the highest office in the State, and his honor is in his keeping. Is there any wonder if we are angry to see the baseness, the shame of this transaction?

It is impossible for us, citizens of the same State, not to feel the disgrace of this attempt. We are chagrined that the Governor, and especially one who has been honored as Governor English has, should put such an indignity upon the Commonwealth.

We do not receive the money, and we do not want it. We do not want to see the State in a state of anarchy and its party would not surrender. The State is always in danger in such hands. Men who will give in to the plundering horde of Tammany must be rebuked at once, and will be if there is enough Christian manhood left in the State.

Governor English is frightened. He calls to Tammany with a cry of "disappointment" as the result will be "disappointment."

There it is. If Tammany fails English, he knows that he has "gone up."

Go in! Republicans! Charge these Tammany thieves! Drive them out of the State! Rebuke a renegade Governor!

See it that you "disappoint" English, though Tweed floods the State with money.

We do not receive the money, and we do not want it. We do not want to see the State in a state of anarchy and its party would not surrender. The State is always in danger in such hands.

We have done our duty as journalists. Do your duty as voters.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Result of the Conference in London—Text of the New Treaty.

The protocols of the late conference concerning the navigation of the Black Sea were laid before the English House of Commons late on the night of March 17. The first sitting was held on January 8, the fifth and last on March 13. Lord Granville therein read, article by article, the draft treaty annexed to the Third Protocol, and, after some discussion with respect to minor points of phraseology, and to the scope of the jurisdiction of the Danube Commission, the following articles were agreed upon as those which were to form the new treaty:

Article 1. Articles 11, 12, and 14 of the Treaty of Paris of March 29, 1856, as well as the Convention of the Straits of the Bosphorus, such as it has been established by the separate convention of March 30, 1856, and the Convention of the Straits of the Bosphorus, shall be in force, and in so far as any modification of article 11 of the said treaty may be involved, this latter shall form the subject of a special convention between the contracting powers.

Article 2. The powers possessing the shores or that part of the Danube are the contracting powers, and they shall have the right to regulate navigation, reserving to themselves to come to an understanding with the view of removing those impediments, in the high contracting parties recognize, and in the present moment their right to levy a provisional tax on vessels of commerce of every flag which may henceforth benefit successively by the execution of the works; and they declare Article 15 of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 to be inapplicable to the said works, and a special convention shall be concluded for the purpose of the execution of the works; and they declare Article 15 of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 to be inapplicable to the said works, and a special convention shall be concluded for the purpose of the execution of the works.

Article 3. All the works and establishments of every kind connected with the execution of the works of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, or of the present treaty, shall continue to enjoy the same neutrality which has hitherto protected them, and which shall be equally respected for the future, under all circumstances, by the high contracting parties. The benefits of the immunities which result therefrom shall extend to the works and establishments, and to the personnel of the same, and to the materials and engineering staff of the commission. It is, however, well understood that the provisions of this article shall in no way affect the right of the Sublime Porte to send, as heretofore, its vessels of war into the Danube in its character of territorial power.

Article 4. The high contracting parties renew and confirm all the stipulations of the treaty of March 30, 1856, as well as of its annexes which are not abolished or modified by the present treaty.

Article 5. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

The articles being thus decided on, the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey announced that they had received authority from their Courts to conclude a convention abrogating the stipulations of that signed in Paris in 1856, relating to the navigation of the Black Sea, and that every Riverain power should maintain in the Black Sea. The proposal received the full

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The New French Revolution.

The Exodus from Paris.

The English Boat Race.

Success of Cambridge.

The Condition of Cuba.

Murders and Outrages.

FROM EUROPE.

The Boat Race on the Thames—Cambridge.

LONDON, April 1.—The annual boat race between the Cambridge and Oxford crews came off this morning, resulting in the success of the Cambridge crew.

Details of the Race. LONDON, April 1.—The great boat race for the championship of the Universities came off this forenoon on the Thames. The course was the usual one from Putney to Mortlake. Both crews were on the water promptly at the call of time, and the choice of position was won by the Oxford, who took the Middlesex side of the river.

Both crews got a splendid start, but Cambridge took a slight lead upon the instant, and maintained it throughout the race. The tide was slack and the water lumpy.

The race was well contested from the start to the finish, but the result was never in doubt, as it was early apparent that the Cambridge men were the better crew. Cambridge took her opponent's water at Barnesbridge, and shot under the arch several lengths ahead.

After passing the bridge, the Oxford started and slightly decreased the lead of the Cambridge, which quickly after passed the stake-boat three lengths ahead.

The Time of the Winning Crew was 23 minutes 9 1/2 seconds. The usual crowds lined the river banks and filled the bridges.

Half a Million People witnessed the race. The wildest excitement prevailed among the spectators, who were all enthusiastic supporters of one or the other of the contestants.

The city of London was completely emptied of people and vehicles.

The betting, just before the start, was 3 to 1 on the Cambridge.

The Paris Insurrection. LONDON, April 1.—Paris despatches dated yesterday (the 31st of March) contain the following information:—The *Cri du Peuple* says a committee will leave the Hotel de Ville for Luxembourg. The members of the committee now administer the affairs of the respective arrondissements. The *Rappel* publishes a

Letter from General Suller complaining of the treatment he received from the Central Committee. M. Valgrane and Bisson are still in prison.

It is stated that the letters to the journals outside of Paris have been stopped.

The inhabitants of Rochefort has recovered and is coming to Paris direct. The *Mot d'Ordre* confirms the statement. The *Mot d'Ordre* says that

Bismarck has consented to a modification of Article 3 of the preliminaries of peace, and allowed the augmentation of the Paris army to 80,000 men.

Prince Bismarck, in his note, asked M. Thiers to define the time in which he would accomplish the

Suppression of the Insurrection in Paris. M. Thiers resisted the demand by an expression of hope that he would succeed in his efforts of conciliation, and by asserting the right to judge when other measures are necessary.

At the sitting of the Commune yesterday, M. Le Francais was appointed President, M. Rigault Ferray, Secretary, and M. Bergeret and Daural, Judges. The Commune proposes a limit of foreigners to membership of the Council.

The Flag of the Commune will be that of the universal republic.

Ten Commissions have been appointed by the Commune to take charge of affairs, as follows:—Executive, Military, Substitution, Financial, Justice, Public Security, Works, Trade, Public Service, Foreign Affairs, and Education.

It has been decided that Education shall be gratuitous, compulsory, and entirely secular.

The Commune has determined to despatch representatives to the various States of Europe, and especially to Prussia, as soon as their future attitude is known.

The communication between Paris and Versailles is interrupted. No letters or papers passed between the two cities on Friday.

A Meeting of Merchants was held for the purpose of demanding explanations from the Commune, whereupon the delegates thereto responded that M. Rampont, who had charge of the

General Post Office, has fled with all his staff and materials. The service will be reorganized speedily by the Commune.

A rumor having arisen that a body of troops, intended for an

Attack on Paris, had reached Neuilly and St. Cloud, all the western gates of Paris were closed, and several officers and the orderly of the 8th Battalion of National Guards were arrested.

The Complete Isolation of Paris is momentarily expected. The journals *Francis and Electeur Libre* have ceased to appear in Paris.

The Commune has summoned Colonel Schaleron, who surrendered Fort Mont Valerion to the Prussians, to appear for trial, but he refused to obey.

The Prussian indemnity. The London *Times* special despatch from Versailles says M. Thiers pays five hundred millions of francs to the Prussians on Friday evening, and the French Government will then be allowed to receive reinforcements from the North.

More Traitorous Troops. A special despatch from Paris to the London *Telegraph* says the 13th Regiment of the Line, after reconnoitering the bridge at Sevres and finding it deserted, entered Paris in a body, where they were received enthusiastically, and fraternized with the National Guards.

The Fugitives from Paris are increasing in numbers. Dowager Queen of Sweden III. STOCKHOLM, March 31.—The Queen Dowager of Sweden is ill.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, April 1.—11:30 A. M.—Consols open at 92 1/2 for money, and 92 1/4 for account. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 92 1/2; of 1865, old, 92 1/2; of 1867, 91 1/2; ten-forties, 89 1/2. Stocks firm. Erie Railroad, 19 1/2; Illinois Central, 11 1/2; Great Western, 4 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opens dull; uplands, 7 1/2; Orleans, 7 1/2. The sales today will be small.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Petroleum closed yesterday at 48 1/2.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Ku-Klux Debate.

The San Domingo Report.

Later from Europe.

The Disaffection of Troops.

The Report Denied.

French Military Elections

The University Boat Race.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Reported Disaffection of Troops.

LONDON, April 1.—A Versailles despatch of to-day pronounces as utterly false the report that the 13th Regiment of the Line has entered Paris and fraternized with the National Guard.

A despatch from Paris says the Sub-Central Committee has ordered

New Elections for Military Officers, at the same time reminding the National Guards that they have the right to remove all officers in whom they have lost confidence.

The Commune has seized all the offices for the collection of taxes.

M. Delanduz has demanded that the

Sittings of the Commune be made public. The proposition is approved by the *Mappel* and other journals.

The Red Flag is hoisted on the Tuilleries and Louvre.

Telegraphic Communication has been established between the Ministry, the Maries, and the public buildings generally.

Italian Diplomats. A despatch from Florence dated March 31 says that Viscount Harcourt has been appointed French Ambassador to Rome, and Count Praslin Choseul comes to Florence in a similar capacity.

The English Boat Race. LONDON, April 1.—There are the usual discrepancies as to time and distance by which the Cambridge won the race to-day. Some parties say the distance was only one length and the time five seconds.

Afternoon Quotations. LIVERPOOL, April 1.—3:30 P. M.—Cotton closed easier; uplands, 7 1/2; Orleans, 7 1/2. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 bales for export and speculation.

Ship News. LONDON, April 1.—The steamship City of Dublin, from New York on March 21st, touched at Queenstown last night.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, April 1.—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed 92 1/2 for money and 92 1/4 for account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. Bonds of 1862, 92 1/2; of 1865, old, 92 1/2; of 1867, 91 1/2; ten-forties, 89 1/2. Erie, 19 1/2; Illinois Central, 11 1/2; Great Western, 4 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Lined oil, 239 10s @ 3/4.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Delaware's Blue Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Bayard was on the floor of the House yesterday making arrangements to give copies of his late Ku-Klux speech to members. He took particular pains to provide, however, that no colored member should receive a copy.

Mr. Holt's resolution providing another means for carrying out the counterfeits plate in the possession of the police.

The Troy Opera House Burned. TROY, April 1.—Griswold's Opera House, on Third street, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Cause unknown. Loss, \$20,000; insured, \$10,000. The loss of P. E. Bishop, whose saloon was in the theatre, is \$7000, uninsured. Mr. Sternberger's barber-shop was also damaged by the falling of the walls. Loss, \$5000, insured.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Proceedings of the Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 1.—In the Senate the Postmaster-General announced that the rumors of misconduct on the part of the Red River troops were wholly unfounded. James Harr and John Brose, stone warehousemen, were only two members who arose on Dr. Tupper's motion for the House to go into committee on a resolution providing for an amendment to the act respecting the salaries by which Dr. Tupper thought it would be judicious to meddle with that subject, in view of the sitting of the Joint High Commission, while Dr. Tupper had not the resolution provide another means for carrying out the present regulations, and did not propose to make the present law more stringent.

Mr. Holt said it empowered the Minister of Marine to order captured vessels to be taken into port at the nearest ports. He thought injustice might result from this.

Dr. Tupper said it was very advisable that such power should be given, as it might sometimes be necessary to receive vessels into the harbor. The resolutions would give officers and men of police vessels a share in the price money, whereas, under the wording of the present law, captains might claim the whole of it.

After some further discussion the resolutions were agreed to, and the bill founded on them was read for the first time.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bond Robbery.

UTICA, N. Y., April 1.—A package containing \$2100 in gold coupons, due April 1, of the Indiana, Michigan, and Western, and Danville, Ohio, Brooming, and Pekin Railroad bonds, was stolen yesterday while in transit from Herkimer county. They were payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and at Turner Brothers, of New York city.

Lawyer Convicted of Extortion.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Stephen H. Rowman, of the New York bar, was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, of extorting twenty-five dollars from Thos. as Pindar, a seaman, on threat of having him arrested and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined fifty dollars.

Special Shipments.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Specie shipments, \$245,000, including \$92,000 in gold.

New York Bank Statement.

Loans decreased..... \$51,203
Specie decreased..... 1,641,315
Legal-tenders decreased..... 1,923,863
Deposits decreased..... 8,883,397
Circulation decreased..... 7,900

FROM THE WEST.

The Darien Canal.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The latest reports from the Isthmus of Darien represent a newly-discovered route for the canal, only 23 miles long, and that the deepest cutting necessary will be not more than 150 feet, and perhaps only 75 or 100 feet.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Affairs at the Capital.

Reduction of the Debt.

Eleven Millions in March.

Currency and Treasury Statement.

Mr. Cameron President-making

Blaine Said to be his Choice.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 1. Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Reduction of the Public Debt. The Government Expenditures by warrant during March, exclusive of the public debt, were as follows:—

War, \$3,656,700-99; Navy, \$1,555,400-09; Indians and Pensions, \$2,515,280-79; Civil and miscellaneous, \$5,529,870-76. Total, \$13,257,261-63.

Secretary Belknap will Leave Washington on Monday to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on April 6 and 7, at Cincinnati, and will be absent until Saturday.

Fractional Currency received from the printer for the week ending to-day, \$681,500; shipments to Assistant Treasurers, banks, etc., \$3,566,670 in notes and \$477,614 in currency.

Treasurer Spinner holds as security for National Bank Circulation, \$254,025,200, and for deposits, \$15,728,249; national bank circulation outstanding at this date, \$213,513,231; national gold circulation issued to date, \$287,600,000.

Blaine for President. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It has leaked out that General Cameron is heading a movement to put Speaker Blaine forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1872. The plan is to get Pennsylvania pledged for Blaine, and to start him out with the united vote of New England and Pennsylvania at his back. Grant has been informed of it, and he is beginning to suspect General Cameron's friendship towards him.

Mr. Cameron, when accused, stoutly denies it; but there are several prominent members of Congress who assert that he has on more than one occasion mentioned it to them. Mr. Blaine being a native of Pennsylvania and favorable to protection, Mr. Cameron thinks he will be the most available candidate.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

House. The bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution being under consideration. Mr. Mason, of North Carolina, said the bill was ostensibly to have effect in all the States, but his real intention was to limit its operation to those States that are called the Southern States. He did not deny that crimes had been committed by individuals in a small portion of the South, but that money showed that

He showed that crimes were committed in North Carolina in other States. The only difference between this bill and the bill which was introduced in 1865, was that while he admitted that crimes were committed in North Carolina, and that the perpetrators were to be detected, he most emphatically insisted that the lives of loyal men, which often meant loyal soldiers, are unsafe.

The great mass of the people of North Carolina are as loyal as the best of the Union, and they are not prepared to see the land that is blessed with the soil and citizenship of the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Butler) after showing the same to the people had been treated under Republican rule, he said that whatever else might be said of soldiers who took part in the late rebellion, they were cowardly and skulking assassins without rendering himself ridiculous.

Not one of those gallant soldiers disgraced himself and cover with infamy his comrades. They were true to their honor and their plighted faith. He asked whether the bill would be passed, and he would like to know the names of the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Butler) after showing the same to the people had been treated under Republican rule, he said that whatever else might be said of soldiers who took part in the late rebellion, they were cowardly and skulking assassins without rendering himself ridiculous.

These things disprove the truth of the assertions made here as to the poverty of the Southern States, and the Republicans that when they accomplished their purpose, they would be the best of the Union, and that the violation of the Constitution, simply to carry elections and keep the present party in power, they could not pile on the heads of their opponents the weight of the law.

Mr. Saylor, of North Carolina, said that this bill violated the principles of the Constitution, and that it was such a character that it would increase discord rather than have a peaceful effect, and would fail to remedy the evils which exist in some portions of the South, and would be deplored by their political rights by force.

He proposed a resolution that the bill should be as in any other State. The trouble in six or eight counties was not because of hostility to negro outrages or the reconstruction, but because the law was not enforced. He proposed an organization to protect life and property, and that the Government should be held responsible because there was no protection by a weak and impotent State government. The Ku-Klux were never heard of until the organization of the Union, and the members of which were bound by rigid oaths for political purposes, and were not to be interfered with by the suggestions of base white adventurers, organized bands of violence, who roamed in some portions of the South, and committed murder, robbery, and arson. That disorganization existed throughout North Carolina, and that the Ku-Klux were not white and black was daily becoming better. There was no demand for interference in this matter, and the only remedy was to be found in the exercise and quiet of all our rights, and to be secured by the people, but address to them the words of peace and charity, and to be maintained in the Constitution, and to be away from them by any other means.

Mr. Hewley, of Illinois, said that the bill violated the principles of the Constitution, and that it was such a character that it would increase discord rather than have a peaceful effect, and would fail to remedy the evils which exist in some portions of the South, and would be deplored by their political rights by force.

Among other things he said that the act of 1862 authorized President Washington to call on the militia to suppress armed combinations, and to execute the laws. This bill would be passed, and he would like to know the names of the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Butler) after showing the same to the people had been treated under Republican rule, he said that whatever else might be said of soldiers who took part in the late rebellion, they were cowardly and skulking assassins without rendering himself ridiculous.

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